

Hospital Strike Set As Managements Turn Mayor Down



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May 10, 1959



Tension shows on faces of Mayor Wagner and labor leaders as last-minute efforts to convince managements of six New York voluntary hospitals to agree to Mayor's fast-finding proposal failed, and strike was called for 6 a.m. Friday, May 8. L. to r., with Mayor, are New York AFL-CIO leaders Harry Van Arsdale and Morris Iushewitz, Labor Commissioner Felix, RWDSU Pres. Greenberg, Local 1199 Pres. Davis. See story on Page 3.

**Strike Leader Given
10-Year Sentence
In Alabama
'Bomb' Frameup**

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**1,500 IN DISTRICT 65
GAIN \$8, \$12 RAISES
IN GARMENT CENTER**

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RWDSUers GO TO WASHINGTON as part of Ohio labor delegation to urge passage of law extending and increasing minimum wage. Senator Frank J. Lausche, at desk, studies petition presented by, l. to r.: Pete Frohnauer, Local 379 president; James Thornton, Local 612 president; Morris Rieger, Amalgamated Clothing Workers representative, William H. Lee, Local 379 member, and Regional Director Jerry Hughes. Lausche told the delegation he was sympathetic to minimum wage increase and would study extended coverage proposal.

Greenberg Urges Senate Act on Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg appeared May 7 before the Senate Labor Committee at hearings on bills to secure Fair Labor Standards Act protection for seven million workers not now covered, and a federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour. Speaking on behalf of the International Union, Greenberg urged support of the labor-backed Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill. Full details will appear in the next issue of *The Record*. His appearance climaxed a parade of RWDSUers in trade union delegations from key areas of the country.

They have been giving Congressmen weekly reminders on how they feel about the urgency of extending coverage of minimum wage and increasing the minimum wage to \$1.25.

Delegations from Ohio, Illinois and South Carolina on April 27 and 28, in meetings arranged by the Joint Labor Committee on the Minimum Wage, told their Congressmen of the special needs of workers in their area.

Ohio RWDSUers were in the forefront of the delegation that discussed the

legislation with Senator Frank Lausche and Rep. W. H. Ayres. Led by Regional Director Jerry Hughes, the RWDSU group included Local 612 Pres. James Thornton, '379' Pres. Peter Frohnauer and '379' member William H. Lee.

The Illinois delegation included two RWDSU vice presidents, Henry B. Anderson and John Gallacher, who together represent almost 10,000 members in their state. With other members of their state delegation, they discussed the bill with Senators Everett Dirksen and Paul Douglas.

From the South came Pres. Lock J. Parker and Vice Pres. Lee Ray of Local 26, Suffolk, Va., who spoke of the seasonal problems of the peanut industry

workers. Local 15 Fin. Sec. Marie Hodges and Treas. Eugenia Wheeler, represented the tobacco industry workers in Charleston, S. C., beset with similar problems.

Meanwhile, other RWDSU officials and members have been busy seeing their Congressmen at home on the need for passage of the minimum wage legislation.

Active in this aspect of the campaign have been the union's representatives in the New England area. Four officials of the RWDSU New England Joint Board are serving on the regional AFL-CIO Minimum Wage Committee. They are Pres. Joseph Honan, George Mooney, Irving Rich and Curtis Hayford.

RWDSU TOUR OF EUROPE HAILED

An enthusiastic response from RWDSU members greeted announcement of the first RWDSU-sponsored tour of Europe. Two big DC-6B planes will leave Aug. 23 to take 160 fortunate vacationers on an unforgettable 23-day holiday in England, France, Switzerland, Italy and San Marino.

Special arrangements have been made through one of the largest and most reputable tour agencies to provide the RWDSUers with the best of everything at the lowest possible cost. The entire 23-day trip, including air transportation, hotel accommodations, meals, tips, taxes, transportation in Europe by deluxe motor coach, sightseeing, excursions—even en-

tertainment—will be available to RWDSU members for \$625 per person.

The member's wife (or husband) or other person in the immediate family may accompany an RWDSUer at the same low price of \$625. For those members who are interested only in air transportation to and from Europe, a number of seats on the airliners have been set aside. The cost of round-trip air transportation has been fixed at \$285—little more than half the lowest "economy" rate charged by the airlines.

In order to conform with Civil Aeronautics Board regulations, which limit the size of the organizations arranging chartered tours, the RWDSU has chartered one airliner for members of District 65, and the other plane for members of other New York locals.

There are still a number of places open on the tour, as well as several seats for those who want air transportation only. But there isn't much time left. So if you want to go to Europe Aug. 23, you'll have to act fast.

For applications and full information, fill in the coupon at left and mail it immediately to *The Record's* Travel Dept., 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y., or telephone WI 7-9303.

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Max GreenbergPresident
Alvin E. HeapsSec.-Treasurer
Jack PaleyExec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max SteinbockEditor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley Glaubach Art Editor
Robert Dobbs, Hilbert Elson
Assistant Editors

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NEW YORK HOSPITAL STRIKE SET AS MANAGEMENTS BAR PEACE

NEW YORK CITY—A strike at six voluntary hospitals was set Friday morning, May 8, as this issue of The Record went to press. The RWDSU's Local 1199, which has organized some 8,500 hospital workers—perhaps the worst paid and worst exploited group of workers in the nation—called the strike as a last, desperate effort to move a group of managements whose arrogance was denounced in the press, by leading citizens and religious leaders. The hospitals are Mount Sinai, Beth David, Brooklyn Jewish, Bronx, Beth Israel and Lenox Hill.

At presstime the management moved for an injunction to stop the strike, reversing a stand which had maintained that "the workers won't strike," and "we can operate the hospitals without difficulty." Thus the management admitted that the workers were solid in Local 1199, and were determined to strike in order to gain recognition of their union and to change incredible wages, as low as \$32 a week for full-time work. At presstime no injunction had been issued, and the strike was on for Friday morning.

The Local 1199 Strike Call, distributed Thursday to the workers, declared: "Tomorrow morning at 6 a. m. our years of wage slavery, of humiliation and abuse come to an end. The hospital management have forced us to strike, and we do so with courage, with determination to win, and with the knowledge that we are united and strong. We strike tomorrow morning for our rights as Americans and as human beings."

Down to the Wire

Once again the burning issue facing the city went down to the wire as the Greater New York Hospital Ass'n—speaking for each of the six voluntary hospital managements in addition to others in the association—stood pat on its adamant refusal to accept the Mayor's proposal of a Fact-Finding Committee. Two weeks before, on April 21, the managements had also stubbornly refused to budge one inch, rejecting any and all measures offered by the Mayor, the New York Times and other influential sources for recognizing Local 1199 as the representative of the hospital workers, and engaging in collective bargaining.

At the eleventh hour on April 21, the managements agreed to submit the Fact-Finding proposal to their boards of trustees, and a two-week truce was arranged. Local 1199 postponed its strike for that length of time.

During the two-week truce, the pressure of public opinion against the hospital managements' arrogant stand mounted to a crescendo. Virtually every newspaper in the city urged them to agree to Fact-Finding, including the New York World-Telegram which had opposed unionization of the hospitals in previous editorials. The World-Telegram described the hospitals' rejection of Fact-Finding as "ill-advised."

Prominent citizens by the score issued statements



Hospital workers parade up Fifth Avenue in New York as part of Puerto Rican-Hispanic Unity Parade, with banner reading: "Local 1199 is leading the fight of hospital workers for first-class citizenship." The bulk of the miserably exploited hospital workers are Puerto Ricans and Negroes.

calling on the managements to accept the Mayor's proposal. One such group, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Senator Herbert Lehman, declared that "Hospital management have a moral obligation to recognize and deal with the union representing a majority of their employees," and went on to urge that the managements agree to Fact-Finding. Joining in this statement, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt and Lehman, were Rep. Emanuel Celler, Thurgood Marshall, Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Justice Emilio Nunez, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker and a group of outstanding clergymen.

Senator Jacob Javits issued a statement approving of the Fact-Finding proposal, and urging the managements to accept. The Protestant Council of New York urged strongly that the managements agree to Fact-Finding. The Times, The Journal-American, The Post, the Daily Mirror and The News favored Fact-Finding.

But in the face of this overwhelming plea to do the right and decent thing, the hospital managements said no. With "I am the Law" as their motto, they turned down the Mayor, the press and outstanding citizens.

The attitude of liberal-minded people in the city towards the hospital managements was spelled out in

the New York Post in an editorial Wednesday which declared:

"If the imminent strike against six voluntary hospitals takes place, it will mark one of Our Town's most incredible failures in the field of labor relations. Rarely have we seen a union more reluctant to pull its members off their jobs than Local 1199. Rarely have we seen citizens of high repute and progressivism—and the voluntary hospitals are supported by some of the most enlightened people in the community—so incapable of responding to the influence of reason and good sense in a situation where a minimum of rationality could avert a disaster.

"The intransigence of the hospital boards, in refusing either to recognize the union or to permit a fact-finding survey of the whole problem, reflects a social irresponsibility that defies comprehension. The union's demands can only be described as extremely moderate. The workers' plight is abysmal. Yet the hospitals, pleading financial incapacity and exemption from labor laws, seem to be deliberately forcing the union to use labor's ultimate weapon in the quest for justice. The impasse makes no sense."

Strike Leader Given 10 Years in 'Bombing' Frameup!

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The frameup of an RWDSU strike leader on phony "bombing" charges has resulted in his being sentenced to a 10-year prison term.

Pleading his innocence, Alexander White, Negro shop steward, was convicted after a three-day trial by an all-white jury ending April 29. His co-defendant in the frameup case, John Richardson, faces trial on the same charges, growing out of the alleged "bombing" of the front yard of a scab at the Perfection Mattress Co., last year.

As an appeal of White's conviction was filed with the Alabama State Court of Appeals, RWDSU leaders expressed horror at what they termed "this incredible outcome of an obvious frameup."

White was shown by incontrovertible evidence at the trial to have been at his home at the time the "bomb" was thrown in the yard of the home of Hulen Bibby, who was scabbing at Perfection, on Nov. 17. Moreover, the so-called weapon, described by the defense as "an overgrown firecracker," injured no one and caused negligible damage. Bibby himself testified it had made a hole 12 inches wide and eight inches deep on his front lawn.

Three prosecution witnesses, including Bibby, who testified they saw White throw "the thing" had told three totally different and contradictory stories before the trial. On the stand in the Jefferson County Courthouse, however, they changed their earlier testimony to get more unison, in order to clinch the identification of White as the man who threw "that thing in a brown paper sack" on Bibby's yard.

"We're sick about the outcome," said Ass't Area Director Frank Parker.



ALEXANDER WHITE
10 Years on Phoney Bomb Rap

"After it was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that Alex was at home at the time, we find the verdict shocking and unbelievable."

Parker pointed to the many real and terrible bombings of churches, synagogues, schools and homes in the South in the past year, some of them right in Birmingham, and added:

"The authorities never apprehend the perpetrators of these outrages, let alone bring them to trial and convict them. Yet, in a strike situation when someone says a firecracker went off in his yard, hurting no one and making only a little hole in the ground two innocent men are immediately charged with the 'crime,' and one is hastily convicted."

"We can only conclude that this miscarriage of justice was brought about by a conspiracy of the employer against whom we struck—an employer intent on breaking the strike and persecuting these two men." The employer, Irving Jackson, is past president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Joining Parker in his indignation were leaders of both the State and City AFL-CIO Councils, declaring their belief that the frameup of the two trade unionists was the result of a company-inspired anti-labor plot.

The plot, which has taken such a grim turn with the conviction of White, had its beginnings last Oct. 14 when the 140 Perfection Co. employees walked out after two months of futile negotiations following an RWDSU election victory at the plant.

White, who was a shop steward, and Richardson, who was shop chairman, were the rank-and-file leaders of the strike. And it was then that they must have been picked as targets of the company's vindictiveness, Parker pointed out.

The "bombing" incident occurred in mid-November. White and Richardson were arrested soon after, and the Birmingham newspapers, cooperating with the company's plot, began a campaign calculated to whip up hysteria against the two strike leaders. The press virtually demanded their indictment for the crime, which is a capital offense in Alabama, punishable by death.

Though both White and Richardson were arrested at the same time and charged with the same trumped-up act, they were indicted separately. No date had been set for Richardson's trial at presstime May 6.

Full financial support for the legal fight in defense of the men has been given by the International Union, and support has also come from local unions of the Alabama RWDSU Council.

Steelworkers Demanding Pay Boosts, Hour Cut

NEW YORK (PAI)—Any industry ideas that the United Steelworkers would retreat on the contract front have been shattered with announcement of the union's wage contract policy calling for "substantial" pay boosts, new cost-of-living adjustments and shorter hours.

The Steelworkers Policy Committee, meeting here in preparation for the crucial negotiations with Big Steel that are now opening, gave a sharp answer to industry and Government hints that the union give in to propaganda efforts to blame it for inflationary steel price rises.

Instead, the 171-man Committee came out with an aggressive policy statement that forecasts a stiff battle with the giants of steel.

Highlights of the contract policy that will guide union negotiators include:

Higher Wages: The Policy Committee declared that in view of the economic situation, higher productivity of the workers and the industry's profit picture, "substantial wage increases" are necessary.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment: The Committee calls for absorption of previous cost-of-living increases in present scales and for negotiation of further cost-of-living adjustments based on current steel wage levels.

Shorter Hours of Work: The union's demands, in view of the spread of automation and consequent job loss, called for "renewed consideration to the achievement of progress toward a shorter work week, a shorter work day or periodic extended vacations with pay in addition to the regular vacations" provided for in steel contracts.

Week-End Premium Pay: The Steelworkers will continue to fight for time and one-half for work on Saturday and double time for work on Sunday, as such.

SUB: While praising the operations of the union's supplemental unemployment benefits contracts, the Policy Committee calls for further improvements in plants where they operate and for their negotiation in plants where they do not yet exist.

Insurance and Pensions: Revision of such programs so that they may be "enlarged and improved to provide adequate insurance benefits for employees and their families on a benefit basis at employer expense."

Urge Ford Cut Car Prices

DETROIT (PAI)—Representatives of 125,000 Ford workers have challenged the company to drop prices on its cars by \$100 apiece in order "to share with the consumer some of the fruits of greater productivity," to stimulate car buying and so boost employment for auto workers.

The UAW's National Ford Council declared that while Ford executives were telling the public that high prices were caused by wage boosts, one of their own vice-presidents was telling a group of bankers and stock brokers that Ford cut its production costs by an average of \$94 a unit during the past four years.

The Council also adopted a resolution denouncing the company's policy of scheduling overtime and hiring additional workers in some plants "while at the same time refusing to call back thousands of Ford workers with long years of seniority."



INFLATION CAUSE CITED: Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald gives facts of inflation to Senate subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly. He told them excessive profits and administered price boosts—not wage boosts—were responsible for inflation.

'Moonlighting' Reduced By 500,000 in 1958

WASHINGTON (PAI)—There were half a million fewer "moonlighters" in 1958 than 1957, according to latest figures from the Department of Commerce. Chief cause for the drop in "multiple jobholding," as the statisticians put it, was the recession which made extra jobs harder to find.

While total regular employment dropped over the year, the loss of extra jobs was 13 percent. This represented a sharp reversal of the trend of the past ten years during which "moonlighting" has been on the increase.

Here are the figures:

In July 1957 there were 3,600,000 American workers who held down more than one job. In July 1958 there were only 3,100,000, for a drop of about half a million. The proportion of "moonlighters" in 1957 as compared with the regular working population was 5.8. In July 1958 the proportion had fallen to 4.8 percent.

There was a loss of 200,000 secondary jobs in agriculture and, reflecting the recession, a loss of 300,000 in extra non-agriculture jobs.

UAW Wins 11-Week Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Fifteen thousand members of the Auto Workers have won their 11-week strike against Allis-Chalmers on substantially the same terms the big farm equipment firm had rejected when the walkout began.

UAW members at eight plants returned to work after ratifying a national agreement boosting wages and fringe benefits, and local agreements providing additional increases for thousands of workers and strengthening job protection.

Ike Wants 'Toughening' Of Kennedy Labor Bill

WASHINGTON (PAI)—President Eisenhower has lent his voice and influence to the support of the anti-labor extremists seeking to tie the hands of the trade union movement. He told a press conference that the Kennedy Bill, which passed the Senate by a vote of 90

(See Page 9 for "Behind the Headlines" article on the Kennedy Bill debate).

to 1, was not sufficiently tough. He urged the House of Representatives to write in these four additions:

The original McClellan "bill of rights"—This passed the Senate by a one-vote margin. Then members realized that it meant chaos in labor-management relations, weakening the union structure to such a point that wildcat strikes and control of the union by irresponsible elements were made easier. The Republican leadership in the Senate, plus all the Democrats with the exception of Lausche of Ohio, favored revamping the section to remove some of its more extreme parts.

Sharper restrictions on picketing—This proposal was rejected by the Senate by 59 to 30 after lengthy debate. A compromise amendment was passed which limits picketing where the employer has recognized another union, or for nine months after a union has lost an election. Also, the Kennedy Bill has far-reaching penalties against "shakedown" picketing.

Stronger action against secondary boycott—The Kennedy Bill actually bans the "hot cargo" clauses. These clauses, in a labor-management contract, provide that management will not handle struck work.

When the Senate debated a stronger anti-boycott amendment, as proposed by McClellan, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.) pointed out how present laws on the books take care of the cases described in his illustrations.

End of "no-man's land" in labor-management relations—Organized labor, too, favors ending the no-man's land. However, the Administration would solve the problem by letting state courts or state agencies assert jurisdiction under state laws, many of which are extremely anti-union. The Kennedy Bill would permit state agencies to assume jurisdiction, in no-man's land cases, if it is "governed solely by Federal law."

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO President George Meany has asked the Federation's legal department to draw up a point-by-point analysis of the Senate-approved bill and present it to the Executive Council which meets in Washington starting May 18.

A House Labor Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D. Ky.), is currently holding hearings on labor legislation. The hearings are expected to continue through most of May. Expectation is that there will be a major fight in the House over the legislation. Chairman Graham Barden (D. N.C.) favors a more labor-restrictive measure than passed by the Senate, but the majority of the committee is expected to favor something along the lines of the Kennedy Bill.

Health Care for Retired Seen Closer in Congress

WASHINGTON—The Eisenhower Administration has conceded that extension of medical care to social security recipients is practical, and would result in an increased payroll tax—divided evenly between employees and employers—of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, came up with the cost estimate in a 117-page report to the House Ways and Means Committee emphasizing the growing need for "a satisfactory solution to the problem of paying for adequate medical care for the aged."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed publication of the study. He declared it should clear the way for speedy congressional enactment of the Forand bill, designed to meet hospital and other health needs of the 16.2 million Americans currently receiving social security benefits.

Meany said the analysis "shows that hospital and nursing benefits for old age and survivors insurance beneficiaries are entirely practical," and that "not a word . . . suggests that the department could not successfully administer such a program." He added:

"Our members want high quality medical services, both before and after retirement, and are willing to

pay for them on a budgeted, pre-payment basis during their years of employment."

The HEW report, Meany continued, "cuts through the fog of poisonous misinformation" circulated by opponents of the Forand bill—notably the American Medical Association—and provides "overwhelming statistical evidence" supporting labor's contention that "retired workers have incomes too low to meet the rising costs of medical care."

The report was based on a study called for by the House committee last year, when Congress enacted improved social security benefits while passing over the health proposals offered by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.).

Size of Problem Stated

Although it contained no Administration recommendations, pending further analysis, the Flemming report detailed the dimensions of the problem of health benefits with what Meany termed "thoroughness and objectivity." Here's how the HEW report outlined the situation:

"There is general agreement that a problem does exist.

"The rising cost of medical care, and particularly of hospital care, over the past decade has been felt by persons of all ages. Older persons have larger than

average medical care needs. As a group they use about two and a half times as much general hospital care as the average for persons under age 65, and they have special need for long-term institutional care.

"Their incomes are generally considerably lower than those of the rest of the population, and in many cases are either fixed or declining in amount. They have less opportunity than employed persons to spread the cost burden through health insurance.

"A larger proportion of the aged than of other persons must turn to public assistance for payment of their medical bills or rely on 'free' care from hospitals and physicians.

"Because both the number and proportion of older persons in the population are increasing, a satisfactory solution to the problem of paying for adequate medical care for the aged will become more rather than less important."

Flemming's report details the manner in which health benefits could be provided through the existing machinery of the social security systems and estimates it would cost about \$900 million the first year to make present social security beneficiaries eligible for up to 60 days annually in the hospital—a key provision in the Forand bill.



AFL-CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES committee men watch presentation of citation to Pres. Jacob Potofsky (center) of Amalgamated Clothing Workers for aid to Police Athletic League. To right of Potofsky is Police Commissioner Kennedy and Mayor Wagner. Others are, l. to r., Jack Ossosky of District 65, RWDSU Exec. Vice Pres. Alex Bail, Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky and Warren Bunn of Oil & Chemical Workers.

New York & Northeast

1,500 in District 65 Gain \$8 and \$12 Pay Increases In Garment Center Contracts

NEW YORK CITY—Impressive gains were racked up in contract settlements made by District 65 in New York's famous Garment Center, where some 1,500 members in shops supplying garment manufacturers won wage boosts of \$8 and \$12 a week in 2 and 3-year contracts, respectively.

Also won were cost-of-living adjustments in addition to the wage increases, minimum rate boosts to \$77 and \$78, and in one group of shops employing some 500 workers, new minimum wage standard of \$85 a week for experienced workers. Other improvements were in sick leave, vacation and holiday provisions, severance pay, and reduction in hours for office employees to 35 a week.

Most of those affected by the settlements work in shops represented by employer associations. Among these are textile piece goods converters, woolen piece goods, linings and interlinings firms. Other workers are in shops called independent because they belong to no employer association.

The settlements were all based on a pattern established with one of the two textile employer associations. All but one are effective May 1 of this year.

Leading the negotiations in the Garment market was '65' Vice-Pres. Frank Brown, aided by General Org. Al Dicker, General Org. Zeke Cohen and Organizers Murray Levine and Aberdeen David.

Union officers as well as the membership in the Garment market are determined to publicize the settlement victory among unorganized employees in the industry, so that the union will grow in this section. The higher wages and better working conditions put organized employers at a greater disadvantage than before in competing with unorganized shops which pay much lower rates, Vice-Pres. Brown pointed out.

175 in Worcester Win 10c Raise At Plastics Firm

WORCESTER, Mass.—A new two-year contract covering 175 employees of the Dapol Plastics Co. here provides for a 10-cents-an-hour general wage increase. Half of the raise is retroactive to last March 1 and the balance on the anniversary date.

RWDSU New England Director Thomas J. Leone said that it was necessary for the members of Local 59 to authorize the negotiating committee to call a strike at its discretion before the company made its acceptable offer.

"Only then did management make the package large enough to report and recommend to the members," Leone said.

Gains were also made in the contract on seniority; on payment to laid-off employees for Christmas and New Year's; and on the method of computing "waiting time" for piece workers.

The negotiating committee was led by Local 59 Pres. Ida Taylor. Other members serving on the committee were Thomas Charbonneau, Beatrice Tift, Marguerite Goulet, Angelina Mignault, Claire Brouillard and Mary McAfee. They were aided by Leone and Int'l Rep. Walter Morrissey.

1,500 Phone Answergirls Win 15c Arbitration Award

NEW YORK CITY—A boost in wages of 15 cents an hour plus increases in premium rates for holidays and in minimum pay rates were granted to the 1,500 members of the RWDSU's Telephone Answering Service Union in an arbitration award covering a two-year period.

"The members are very pleased with the provisions of the award," said

Local 780 Pres. I. Jerry Fischer, "especially in view of the fact that the employers' group had been pressing for cuts in welfare benefits, in the minimum pay scale and in the number of paid holidays."

The issues were turned over to impartial Chairman David Bluestone when direct negotiations between Local 780 and the employers association's committee broke down in mid-March. All provisions of the award are retroactive to April 1. Half the 15-cent pay raise is effective on that date, with the other half on the anniversary date.

Also granted by the arbitrator's award, which extended the contract from April 1960 to April 1962, was reopening of the contract in April, 1960, for changes in welfare benefits, and in April, 1961, for changes in wages and other terms. A fourth paid holiday, Washington's Birthday, was also awarded.

Employees who work on any of the seven paid holidays will hereafter receive

2½ times the hourly rate of pay; it was formerly only twice the rate. "This means four paid holidays for not working, and seven paid holidays at the rate of 2½ times for working," Fischer explained. He added that few employees received any paid holidays, whether they worked or not, before the signing of the first industry-wide contract in May, 1957.

In addition to those gains, employees will receive three weeks vacation after 10 years' service, effective April 1, 1960.

Serving on the union's negotiating committee, in addition to Fischer and Sec. Treas. C. Dale Buckius, were Vice Pres. Sally Murphy, Exec. Board member Barbara Franklin, Lillian McNamara, Margaret Williams, Elizabeth Henderson, Ruth Koller and Elizabeth Lunnle.

New York Extends Jobless Coverage

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill extending unemployment insurance coverage to an additional 150,000 workers has been signed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Effective next Jan. 1, coverage will be extended to firms employing one or more persons. Benefits now are available only to employees of businesses with two or more workers. Rockefeller also signed legislation extending coverage of workmen's compensation and disability insurance programs.

Rosenzweig of Local 305 Convalescing After Illness

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Pres. Harry Rosenzweig of Local 305 is convalescing at home after four weeks in the hospital. Rosenzweig, who underwent treatment for a major illness, expressed his thanks to all members who sent "get-well" messages to him.

3 Items in His Pay Envelope

FARMINGDALE, N.Y.—Andrew Macaroff, a member of the Machinists employed at Republic Aviation Corp., received three extra items in his pay envelope last week:

A letter from the company president congratulating him on completing five years' service;

A five-year service pin;

A layoff notice.



MACY CONTRACT SIGNING: New agreement providing improved wages, minimums and welfare benefits is signed by Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, l. center, and Fred Fisher, Macy's vice-president for labor relations. Standing behind Kovenetsky is union attorney Asher Schwartz; and behind Fisher, company attorney Lester Bloch. Seated at table are, l. to r.: Celia Curry, 1-S Fin. Sec'y., Olga Moscatelli, negotiating committee member, 1-S Vice-Presidents Phil Hoffstein and Bill Atkinson; S. G. Michelson, Macy's personnel administrator, and Estelle Sage and Miriam Friedman, negotiating committee members. Others in picture are members of Macy's management and Local 1-S negotiating committees.

The Midwest

35c Gain in Pact with New Dairy Owners

MT. VERNON, O.—The Jewel Dairy, which has been a Local 379 shop for nine years, was purchased recently by the National Dairy Products Corp., and a new contract with substantial gains was signed forthwith by the new owners with the union.

The purchase was made near the expiration of the old contract at Jewel, and negotiations for a new agreement began immediately. Int'l Rep. Vern Ulery and Unit Chairman Lester George led the union committee. It is the first contract in '379' with National Dairy, whose Sealtest products are nationally distributed.

Won for the Jewel employees is an improvement amounting to an estimated 35-cents-an-hour increase. They are to work a 40-hour week receiving the same take-home pay for the formerly 48-hour week. For sales employees, commissions were increased by 1/2%, adding \$15 to \$20 a month to their earnings.

To celebrate its acquisition of the Jewel plant, National Dairy gave a party for its employees here on April 30 at the Alcove restaurant. Among the guests were Ulery and Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles.

It is hoped that under National's ownership, the Jewel Dairy will recover its former business volume and give greater job security to the employees, Ingles said.



New pact at Jewed Dairy in Mt. Vernon, O., was negotiated recently between Local 379 Unit J and the new owner, National Dairy Products Corp. Left to right, Charles Thompson, plant manager; Mr. Bruce, National Dairy district manager, Int'l Rep. Vern Ulery and Unit Chairman Lester George.

'379' Victor In Dairy Case Before NLRB

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—When a company under a union contract buys out another company and consolidates both operations, retaining the same job classifications, that contract covers the employees of the second company as well, even though the latter is under contract to another union.

That is the essence of the ruling issued by the National Labor Relations Board last month in favor of RWDSU Local 379 Dairy Workers in the Bowman Dairy Co. case here. The Board's decision was described by Int'l Rep. Eugene Ingles as "a major victory" for Local 379.

The RWDSU affiliate signed its agreement with Bowman Dairy on Feb. 1, 1958. In August of that year, the company acquired Fairmont Foods Co., like itself a wholesale dairy in Columbus, whose employees were represented by another union.

At the time of the consolidation, Bowman had 26 employees and Fairmont had 31. Later, all of Fairmont's operations and personnel were transferred to Bowman's plant. The expanded operations in the plant remained substantially the same, as did its job classifications.

Case Goes to NLRB

However, the union at Fairmont and the company challenged Local 379 as the sole bargaining representative of the combined personnel. And they requested that the conflict in representation claims be resolved by the NLRB. Local 379 contended that its contract with Bowman was in force for the entire plant.

In upholding Local 379, the NLRB pointed out that at least 30% of Bowman's enlarged work force had been employed at the time the 1958 contract with the local was made; and that at least 50% of the plant's job classifications were also then in existence.

"The merger and the operations of Bowman and Fairmont did not result in the creation of an entirely new operation with major personnel changes," the NLRB noted in its decision. "The employees transferred from Fairmont to Bowman have no particular skills and no special interests not possessed by the original employees . . . with whom they are now commingled."

"Accordingly, pursuant to the rules established by the Board (in the case cited above), we find that the Dairy Workers contract of Feb. 1, 1958, covers the employees of both (the Bowman Dairy) and the Fairmont Foods plant, and is a bar to the proceeding."

Chicago Bakery Back in Business; Union Welcomed

CHICAGO, Ill.—The RWDSU has reorganized the 50 employees of the Sun Valley Bakeries here, and negotiations for an agreement were in progress, Chicago Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported.

A year after Sun Valley was originally organized in 1956, the firm went out of business. Recently new owners took over and revived the plant operations. The Joint Board staff soon signed up 95% of the workers, and the employer recognized the union.

"We were welcomed back enthusiastically by the workers, both the old and new," Anderson said.

Ohio Senate Votes Improved Unemployment Benefits

COLUMBUS, O.—A bill increasing both the amount and duration of unemployment benefits has passed the Ohio Senate by an almost straight party-line vote of 19 to 14. All 13 Republicans opposed the legislation.

The Senate-approved bill sets maximum basic benefits at 50 percent of the average state wage.

Capell Honored for Civic Activities in K. C.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—Int'l Rep. John R. Capell is the 1959 recipient of the B'nai B'rith Beth Horon Lodge Award.

The award, given annually in memory of the late Dr. Julius H. Rabin, is presented to "that individual adjudged to have contributed most toward promoting amity and better understanding" among the various religious and racial groups in Kansas City.

A committee of civic, business and religious leaders of the city selected Capell for the award citing his "consistent record in civic activities and his powerful influence in maintaining harmony between labor and management."

Capell is president of the Greater Kansas City Industrial Union Council. He served for four years as assistant chairman of the United Fund drive and then became chairman of both group solicitation and the overall campaign in 1958. He has also served as vice president and Wyandotte County representative on the regional Health and Welfare Council, which includes seven counties in the Kansas City area.

In addition, Capell has served as director of the Wyandotte County Guidance Center for four years; is a member of the board of directors of the Family and Children's Service for the sixth consecutive year, and vice president for administration of the Community Chest.



Int'l Rep. John Capell

Help For The Blind

SAN JOSE, Calif. (PAI)—Construction of a long-planned Recreation Center for the Blind was started here as union laborers turned out to donate their work in forming and pouring footings and foundations.

Otto E. Sargent, secretary of the Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County, is also president of Recreation for the Blind.

Graft Payer Wants 'Tougher' Labor Laws

WASHINGTON (PAI)—What kind of persons are asking the House Labor Committee to write stricter laws to render unions ineffective? One such person is Leonard F. Banowetz. He is counsel and assistant secretary of the Coleman Co. of Wichita, Kansas.

Banowetz not only wanted to outlaw picketing and secondary boycotts and union political activity but he felt that government "protecting" the right to organize is "a very dangerous thing."

Under questioning by Representatives Pucinski, Weir and Dent, Banowetz stated that his company had paid \$27,000 over a three-year period in graft money to a union representative. Banowetz said he approved of the payments.

Under questioning he admitted that the union official had not asked for the money but the company offered to give it to end a boycott of its heating and air conditioning equipment.

Much of his story was unfolded before the McClellan Committee. The union official, Vice President A. H. Cronin of the Sheet Metal Workers, vehemently denied receiving the money.

The man who was supposed to have paid the bribe money left the company a short time later and died soon after.

But Banowetz came in for a sharp tongue-lashing from Pucinski.

"You quietly hid behind the secret payment and then you buried the thing in an advertising account. Then you come before this committee and say you want stricter laws. I agree with you that there is nothing more contemptible than the man who took this money from you. But I think that it is equally contemptible on the part of your company to have entered into the so-called sweetheart contract to pay him \$27,000."

Commented the Washington Post and Times-Herald:

"Employers who go before Congress with tales of paying graft and entering so-called 'sweetheart agreements' with venal labor leaders are very poor advocates of stiffer labor laws."

Meet others who want to hamstring the labor movement, and who appeared before the committee:

Two witnesses were officials of the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce, Macon P. Miller and Ellison Smith. Both

want a labor bill that would thoroughly restrict unions. They said that South Carolina has a "sound industrial climate" and admitted that only nine per cent of the workers in the state are organized.

Rep. William H. Ayres (R., Ohio), who has never been overly sympathetic to unions, could not resist pointing out that South Carolina ranks "either 45th or 46th" in per capita earnings of workers.



'BIG PACKAGE' secured by these union negotiators at Carnation Dairy in Coshocton, O., includes 20-cents-an-hour raise and other improvements. Members of committee, l. to r., are: Gerald Campbell, Clifford Huff, Int'l Rep. William Kee, Chairman Harold Kinkade, Francis Williams, Albert Haas and Charles Wright.

Auto Tags Rap A&P Union-Busting in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A thousand automobile bumpers in eastern Tennessee are proclaiming to pedestrians and motorists:

"DON'T BUY AT A & P—UNFAIR TO RWDSU—AFL-CIO—KNOXVILLE, MARYVILLE, OAK RIDGE."

Bright red stickers with those urgent words have been pasted on the bumpers of their cars by members of locals affiliated with the Knoxville Area Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, which is assisting the RWDSU's campaign against A & P.

"The stickers have stimulated more interest and more inquiries about our drive than anything we have done to date," said Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn. "And what's more important, it's making the biggest dent on A & P's business."

The big supermarket chain was found guilty last month by the NLRB of restraint and coercion of employees in connection with a representation election in nine of its stores in this area a year ago. At the same time, the NLRB ruled that the results of that election be set aside and that a new vote be held at such a time "that circumstances permit a free choice of a bargaining representative."

Meanwhile, distribution of "Don't Buy"

leaflets and a pamphlet, "The Local A&P Story," relating the history of the chain's wave of anti-union firings, demotions and discrimination against RWDSU members, is continuing, along with the newest union weapon, the bumper sticker. When the distribution is completed, there will be 3,000 cars in the Knoxville-Maryville-Oak Ridge area displaying the stickers.

"Motorists and pedestrians seeing the bumper signs stop to ask the drivers about it, and that gives us a chance to tell our story," said Rosenhahn. "It's proving to be our best information medium, and our best investment."

With the A & P branded guilty of unfair labor practices, and a new election forthcoming, Rosenhahn is optimistic about the ultimate outcome. "Now we have the chance to run with the ball again," he said. "And this time the game will be played according to Uncle Sam's rules and under his watchful eye."



BUMPERS CARRY MESSAGE of RWDSU campaign against A&P in eastern Tennessee. "Don't Buy" stickers, now on a thousand autos in area, will soon be seen on 3,000. Stickers are making big dent in A&P business.

46 to 9 Vote for RWDSU At Miami Tomato Corp.

MIAMI, Fla.—The employees of the Miami Tomato Corp. plant voted overwhelmingly for the RWDSU in an election held April 28. The final count was 46 to 9. In all, there are 57 workers.

Int'l Rep. Daniel H. Klein led the swift organizing campaign which began only in mid-March. The Miami Tomato Corp. is the largest packer and distributor of fresh tomatoes in the country, with plants in New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, Atlanta, Charlotte, Memphis, Indianapolis and other cities.

High Pay Boosts At Borden's in Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga. — A new two-year agreement between Local 315 and the Borden's Food Co. provides wage raises ranging from 13½ cents to 23½ cents an hour, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

Checkoff of dues for the first time was also won in the new contract, which further grants an additional paid holiday for a total of seven, and up to eight months of maternity leave. Leave of absence for the length of the contract for a member coming on the union staff is also provided.

Another clause in the agreement, brought on by the recent installation of automatic machinery in the plant, deals with shifting of employees to various jobs during the work week.

When the company was notified that the union had signed up 44 of its 57 employees, the management consented to an early NLRB election. In the intervening ten days, however, the company held "captive" meetings of the workers, urging them to vote against the union. The overwhelming vote for the union showed the complete failure of the company's efforts.

The rank-and-file organizing committee at the plant included Porter Allen, Francis White, Robert Brown, John Hunt, Joan Byrd and Osceola Chatman.

A strong assist in the organizing campaign was given by members of Local 885 of the RWDSU, including Pres. Bob Dangler, Cleveland Bell, Charlie Colson, Amos Kendricks and Lawrence Williams, all of the Jefferson Stores warehouse.

1,700 at Planter's Peanut Win 5-7 Cents Wage Boost, Stronger Job Protection

SUFFOLK, Va.—The 1,700 workers of the Planter's Nut & Chocolate Co. have won one of their biggest victories with the signing of a new contract providing wage gains and other improvements worth a total of over \$200,000. The agreement came on the day of the expiration of the old pact, April 30, and averted a strike at the plant, the largest of its kind in the world and Suffolk's biggest industrial enterprise, it was announced by Local 26 Pres. Lock J. Parker.

A five cents an hour general increase and, for a group of some 400 skilled and semi-skilled workers, six and seven cents, are the wage gains. Other provisions in the new contract strengthen job protection, seniority clauses and grievance machinery and eliminate favoritism in overtime work.

Almost two months of negotiations preceded the agreement. At the contract talks with Parker were Regional Director Irving Lebold, with Ass't Area Director Frank Parker coming in with an assist in the final stages. An advisory eye was kept on the proceedings all the way by RWDSU Exec. Vice Pres. Arthur Osman.

For several days before the strike deadline, April 30, there were lunchtime demonstrations by the workers outside the big Planter's plant, showing their determination to win contract gains. On the last day, some 1,000 employees marched together, singing union songs that could be heard clearly by the negotiators inside the building.

1,000 Workers Waiting

As the negotiations wound up at the last moments before the strike deadline, more than 1,000 Local 26 members were waiting in a nearby hall. They voted almost unanimously to accept the settlement announced by Pres. Parker.

One of the most important changes effected by the pact is a plugging of loopholes that formerly permitted indiscriminate layoffs of workers by the company. These layoffs used to come largely just before paid holidays. The new agreement stipulates that workers must get paid for holidays if employed five days before or after such days.

Another change in the agreement, by spreading overtime work more evenly, eliminates favoritism by supervisors. By increasing the plantwide grievance committee from five to seven members, grievances of each department will receive more attention.

Still another valuable gain is more lib-

eral time for union officers to visit the plant. Formerly, such visits were limited to once a week. This has been increased to three.

Teamwork of Negroes, Whites

Teamwork between white and Negro co-workers at Planter's, at a peak during these negotiations, was underscored by Pres. Parker as one of the major factors contributing to the union's success.

"In the early years of the union at Planter's," he said, "it was hard to get white workers to serve on negotiating committees. But today the picture is changed. Of the 18 members of the committee, seven are white. Since Negro and white workers have teamed up together both on the negotiating and grievance committees, many of the problems of both groups have been brought to an end."

Aiding in the negotiations were Local 26 Sec.-Treas. Robbie Mae Riddick, Vice-Pres. Lee R. Ray, and a committee composed of the following members: Theodosia R. Davis, John E. Smith, Russell E. Rhodes, Edgar Herring, Melvin Drew, John Ward, Jr., Alfred Bailey, Peggy Ann Pope, John F. Edwards, John Wilson, Robert Hughes, Stanley A. Pierce, Walter Parker, Rommie Eley, Marion Raidford, Irma Jones and William Twine.

NLRB Orders Fired Worker Back at Rome, Ga., Mill

ROME, Ga.—A worker fired for union activity in an RWDSU organizing drive at the Southeastern Flour Mill last Fall has been reinstated to his job by order of the NLRB.

The worker, Ernest Brannon, was also awarded full back pay, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported. Two other workers discharged at the same time were not reinstated. The union lost a representation election at Southeastern last December.



VICTORY PARTY of workers of Miami Tomato Corp., Miami, Fla., in union hall celebrates winning of election by the RWDSU last month. View shows only part of happy group of 57 workers.

Two Rainbow Dairies Organized in Ont.

TORONTO, Ont.—Negotiations for a first contract covering the 5 employees of two Rainbow Dairies plants in Niagara Falls, Ont., and Thorold, Ont., were to begin soon following certification of RWDSU Local 440 by the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

The certification followed a tough organizational drive dating back to 1956, '440' Educational Director Gordon Reekie reported. After a long-drawn-out campaign marked by interference by the company in that year, the union lost a representation vote at the Rainbow plants.

But the Dairyworkers Local, in a strong comeback, organized the workers again in the winter of 1958-59.

"And again," Reekie said, "the company tried everything in the book—and out of it—to break the spirit of the employees."

Illegal Interference

This time, however, the union was successful in showing that the company had illegally interfered in the union's efforts to organize the workers. The evidence was gathered by Reekie with the assistance of the Divisional officers of Local 440 in the Niagara area, and of the membership itself.

As a result, the Labor Relations Board finally certified the union as the workers' representative last month. A proposed contract was submitted to the company and negotiations were to commence in the near future.

Officers elected in this new unit of Local 440 are: Chief Steward Lou Chambers, Rec. Sec. Harry Kehoe, Drivers Steward Ray Matthews, Plant Steward Eric Essex, and Thorold Depot Steward Guf Alfeiri.

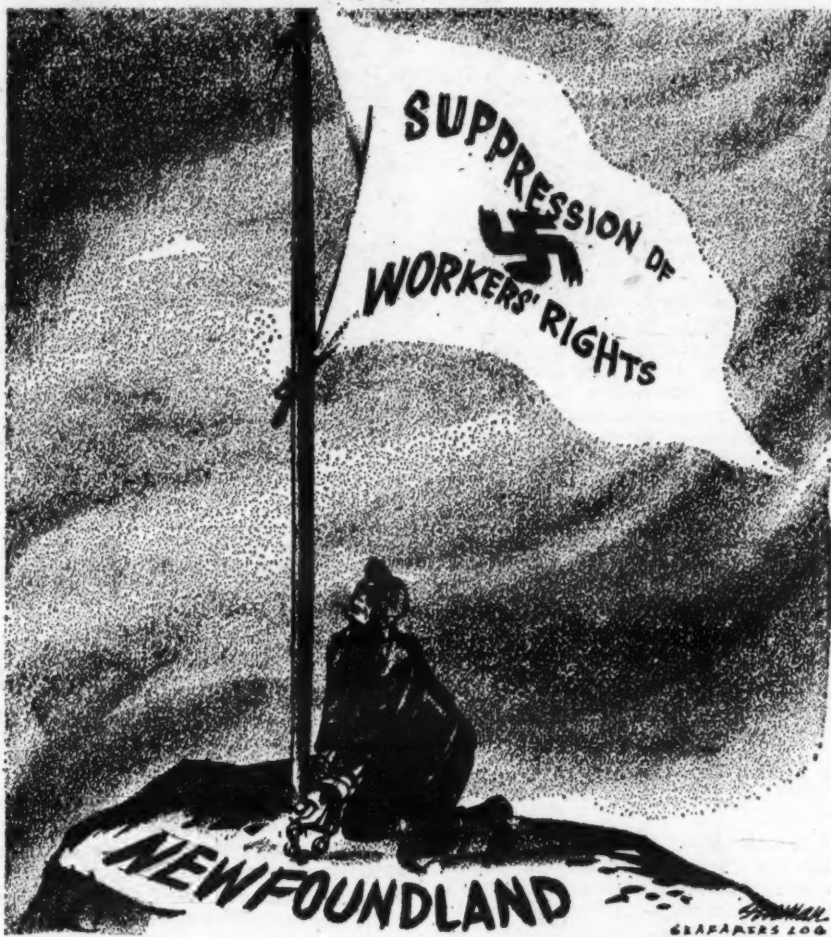
Barlow Recovering

TORONTO, Ont.—The RWDSU's Canadian Director, George Barlow, is gradually recovering from a seizure early last month which had awakened him from sleep with intense pain and had partially paralyzed his left arm.

The prescription doctors have ordered for the Canadian RWDSU leader is rest, and estimates are that it will be some time before he can assume the full duties of his office. He came into the office briefly last week, and it is expected that, as he gets stronger, Barlow will come in to work for brief periods several times a week. At other times he will be consulted by telephone on important developments.

Barlow expressed deep appreciation for the hundreds of get-well messages from officers and members throughout the Dominion and the United States.

'Sieg Heil'



Certification Asked for 93 In Three Shops in Ontario

TORONTO, Ont.—Applications for certifications of the RWDSU as representative of a total of 93 employees of three recently organized shops were to be heard this week by the Ontario Labor Relations Board, it was reported by Canadian Director George Barlow. Spokesman for the RWDSU before the Board is Int'l Rep. George Spaxman.

The 50 employees of the Dominion Processing Co. warehouse in Toronto were signed up in a drive led by Local 414 representative Cecil Dahmer. (The full name of the firm is Dominion Processing and Dominion Celery & Marsh Co.)

With the 16 drivers of the Brown's

Catering Co. in Toronto organized, the campaign there is now concentrating on the other 15 workers, Int'l Rep. George Barron said. Meanwhile, the application covers only the drivers.

All of the 27 employees of the Johnson Shoe Co. warehouse in Brockville, near Ottawa, were signed up in a drive led by Int'l Rep. Elmer Raycroft. An unsuccessful campaign was conducted there three years ago by the union.

B. C. Adopts Anti-Union Legislation

By BUD HODGINS

International Representative, RWDSU VANCOUVER, B.C.—Ignoring the tremendous opposition voiced by labor throughout the Province, the Social Credit Government pushed through the controversial Bill 43 in two all-night sittings of the Provincial Legislature.

The new legislation, which was outlined in the March 29 issue of The Record, was rammed through in its original form with the Government refusing to reconsider any of the dangerous and insidious sections in the Act.

Bill 43 repeals the B.C. Trade Union Act of 1902 which provided rights for labor organizations.

Despite thousands of letters and wires sent by unions and their members protesting the Bill, the Government outvoted the meager CCF opposition in the Legislature by 32 to 11. The final vote was as follows:

	For	Against
Social Credit	30	0
Liberals	2	1
C.C.F.	0	10

(Conservatives had no members elected to the 1958-59 Legislature, but Conservative Leader Deane Finlayson in a radio broadcast congratulated the Government for the Bill.)

In addition, the Act has now made it possible for an employer to sue the local or international union for unrestricted amounts through any action by any of the union's members which might be deemed to be unlawful, unless the union can prove it did not authorize the action.

RWDSU Locals Speak Out

Prior to passing the Bill, all RWDSU locals assisted in the B.C. Federation of Labor campaign to convince the Government to withdraw the Bill. Local 517, 535 and 580 sent telegrams to all Social Credit MLA's asking them to vote against Bill 43. Here is the text of the union's telegram:

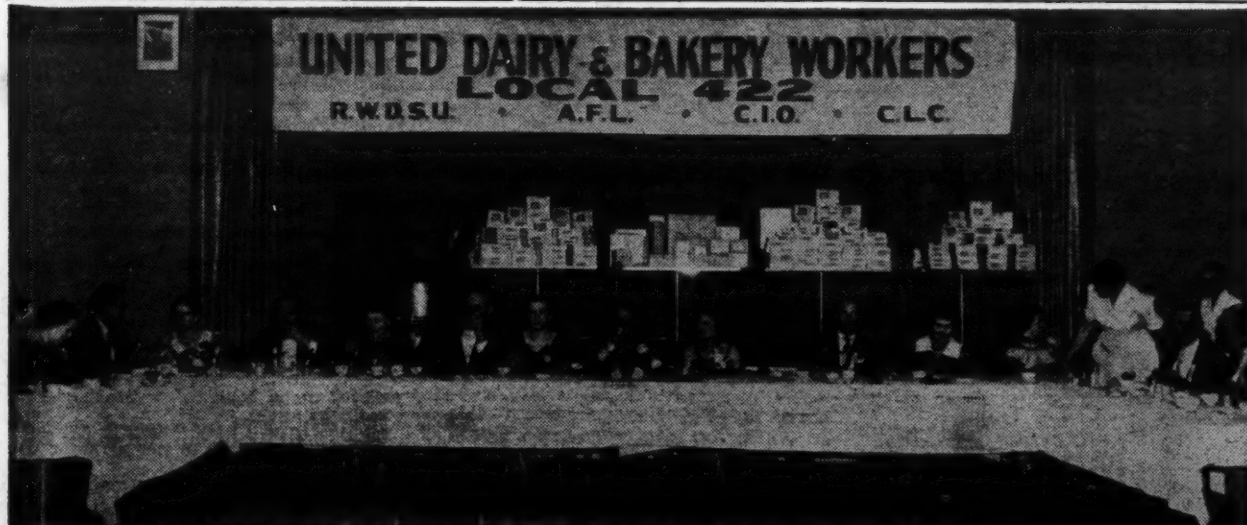
2300 Members of Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union throughout B. C. hereby go on record requesting you as an elected Provincial Representative of the Government to oppose and vote against the provisions of Bill 43. Introduction and contents of Bill 43 direct violation of basic rights of labor aid of Social Credit Party's election promises.

O. Plumbley, Rec. Sec. Local 517
L. Hauser (Mrs.) Rec. Sec. Local 580
S. Wynnyk, Rec. Sec. Local 535

Although most Social Credit MLA's failed to answer the telegrams, those who did showed their utter contempt for the working people of the Province.



BRIDE-TO-BE is Molly Roberts, popular Local 414 Executive Board members and secretary of the union's warehouse unit of Dominion Stores in Toronto. She weds Leo Smith, also employed in the warehouse, on June 20. Local 414 membership sends good wishes and happiness to the couple.



BANQUET DANCE of Local 422, Hamilton, Ont., was successful affair, attended by 500 members and wives. Shown above at 12th annual event is local's Executive. L. to r.: H. Purse, chief steward of Co-op Dairy, and Mrs. Purse; C. Fisher, chief steward at Royal Oak Dairy, and Mrs. Fisher; C. Alexander, Fin. Sec. Local 422, and Mrs. Alexander; Int'l Rep. and Mrs. George Spaxman; '422' Pres. and Mrs. T. Parker; Rec. Sec. F. Dagg, and Mrs. Dagg; William Cook, chief steward of Borden's, and Mrs. Cook; G. White, chief steward of Silverwood's, and Mrs. White. On platform behind table are boxes of union made Rountree chocolates presented to female guests.

behind the headlines
behind the headlines
behind the headlines
behind the headlines
behind the headlines
behind the headlines

Senate Wrangles Over Labor Bill; Democrats Rally

Senate Hassle Stymies Labor Bill's Passage

By ROBERT THOMPSON
Washington, April 24 (NEWS Bureau).—The Senate adjourned in a burst of anger tonight as Republican conservatives halted the drive for passage of the Kennedy labor reform bill.

A liberal-moderate alliance earlier had smashed moves to write in bans on organizational picketing and secondary boycotts.

The Senate quit until tomorrow, when final passage of the measure sponsored by Sen. John Kennedy (D-Mass.) is expected.

Would Alter "Bill of Rights"

The dispute that ended the move for passage tonight was sparked when Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.) introduced a bipartisan proposal to make radical changes in a "bill of rights" for union members which was written into the bill Wednesday night.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) rejected sharply this attempt by liberal Republicans and Democrats to strip the bill of provisions opposed by the AFL-CIO. The Kuchel plan would eliminate from the reform bill provisions forcing unions to make public their membership lists and giving the Secretary of Labor injunctive powers. The latter aspect is opposed both by organized labor and by Southern legislators.

Kennedy Is for It
Kennedy was in agreement with the Kuchel plan and Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.), who sponsored the "bill of rights" amendment.

McClellan Is Loser in 39-52 Vote In Added Move To Amend Bill

By Don Irwin
WASHINGTON, Apr. 23.—The Senate handed Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., his worst defeat on a major amendment to the pending Kennedy labor reform bill when it rejected 52-39 tonight his formula for closing a gap in labor-management relations.

The reverse came late in a heavy eleven-hour working day.

Kennedy Suffers Setback As Labor Bill Is Amended

McClellan's Proposal to Protect Union Members Is Approved as Nixon's Vote Breaks a Deadlock

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate wrote a strong "bill of rights" for union members into the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill tonight.

Two close votes, with Vice President Richard M. Nixon casting a rare tie-breaking vote, broke a deadlock.

Test of McClellan amendment is printed on Page 20.

on the second rollcall, provided a stunning, dramatic climax to four and one-half hours of debate.

It was a grave defeat for Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, the floor manager of the bill and one of the leading prospects for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year.

Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate labor

committee, sponsored the amendment. With plans for the protection of "exploited dues-paying members" from predatory leaders, like those his committee has exposed, the Arkansas Democrat piloted it to success.

The Senate adopted the amendment by a vote of 47 to 26.

The McClellan "bill of rights" proposes to guarantee through the Secretary of Labor and the courts "equal rights and privileges" for all union members and the following six specified rights: freedom, and safeguards:

Freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom from arbitrary financial exactions, protection of the right to sue a

Analyzing The Senate's Kennedy Bill Debate

With Senate debate on the labor-management relations bill well behind us, it is possible to sit back and analyze both the debate and the resulting piece of legislation, now before the House of Representatives, with some degree of objectivity. The debate on the Senate floor was frequently bitter and this carried over to newspaper headlines and stories. A distorted picture was inevitable. The background of this bill dates back to the hearings of the McClellan Select Senate Investigating Committee. During some two years of public hearings it disclosed that racketeers had infiltrated both labor and management.

Even before the McClellan hearings, the AFL-CIO had taken steps toward cleaning up its own house. The hearings were made to order, however, for those who had long sought to weaken the effectiveness of organized labor. These anti-labor forces demanded strong curbs against all unions—good, bad or otherwise—and used such propaganda words as "labor monopoly," "labor bosses," and "union corruption" to stir up alarm and suspicion.

Senators like Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Karl Mundt (R-S.D.), and Carl Curtis (R-Nebr.)—all with few union members in their states—sought to use the fiction of wholesale corruption of unions as a political springboard.

Newspaper publishers across the land—most of whom had always opposed unions—took up the cry. Newspaper columnists such as David Lawrence, Westbrook Pegler, George Sokolsky and Arthur Krock joined in. Business organizations were pleading for a kill—of unions.

By the time the issue reached the Senate floor there were three categories of Senators:

1. Those who sought legislation to combat corruption, not caring whether the nature of the legislation harmed sound, clean unions;
2. Those who used legislation against corruption as an excuse for undermining and weakening the entire trade union movement;
3. Those who sought to curb corruption, and at the same time favored retaining or increasing trade union strength to protect the living standards of their members.

There were leaders of each group: Group 1 leader was McClellan; Group 2 leader was Goldwater; Group 3 leader was Sen. John F. Kennedy.

The clear-cut differences between McClellan and Kennedy were brought out by the latter during a debate on a restrictive anti-picketing amendment introduced by McClellan and opposed by Kennedy:

KENNEDY. . . . "The difference between the Senator from Arkansas and me is that every time he sees a union he sees racketeering. Every time I see a union—except in a few cases, relatively speaking—I do not see racketeers; I see men and women who are attempting to advance their economic interests."

Differing from these two viewpoints is that of Goldwater. He, in effect, would throw out the baby with the bath water. Goldwater takes fundamental issue with the entire concept of trade unionism—not the fact that there are instances where racketeers have wormed their way into unions. During the entire period of the McClellan Committee hearings, Goldwater—along with Mundt and Curtis—presented the anti-union, management viewpoint.

These three viewpoints clashed during the nine days of debate on the Kennedy-Ervin Bill.

The AFL-CIO was officially on record as supporting the original Kennedy-Ervin Bill as it was reported out of the Labor Committee. In the words of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey:

"It is a rather unique situation when we see groups which are being regulated come before the Senate committee and, out of a sense of fairness and justice, ask that legislation designed to regulate them be adopted. I do not recall any such development when holding companies were being regulated, when the stock market was being regulated and when some of the great utilities were being regulated."

In supporting the bill as reported out of committee the AFL-CIO was accepting major internal controls of unions: stated frequency of local and international elections, secret ballot, denial of union office to anyone convicted of major crime within the preceding five years, limitations on trusteeships, restrictions of loans to union officials, non-Communist affidavits, goldfish bowl operations.

McClellan wanted more restrictions on unions and Goldwater wanted many more.

McClellan introduced what he called his "bill of rights" for union members. The various provisions in it sounded wonderful: equal rights, freedom of speech and assembly, freedom from arbitrary financial exactions, inspection of membership lists, safeguards against improper disciplinary action, and so on.

If the "bill of rights" had remained a part of the final bill, however—as many of its supporters later acknowledged—it would have thrown not only unions, but labor-management relations into chaos. The union could not bar from membership felons convicted of embezzling from the union for example, or company spies. The union would be helpless to stop or discipline members who call wildcat strikes in violation of the labor-management contract.

As one union representative declared: "We could follow Roberts Rules of Order and still be tossed in jail."

Writing legislation on the floor of the Senate or House has never been considered sound. The realization finally came to many Senators that in their zeal to render unions ineffective they were acting with no real understanding of what they were doing. With the exception of some 13 members of the anti-labor Old Guard the entire Senate moved to change the "bill of rights" so that chaos would not be the end result.

The bill passed 90 to 1 with Goldwater casting the only opposition vote. The fate of the bill in the House remains very much in doubt.



A Quick, Practical Method of Great Value to Everyone Taking Notes

By TED POLLOCK

If you've ever left an interview with a prospect and wished you could jot down the high points as swiftly as they tumbled through your brain . . . or been confronted with half a dozen pages of specifications to copy when your next appointment was just minutes away . . . or attended a sales meeting where money-making ideas flew thick and fast—then you are familiar with just a few of the many occasions that make an agile pencil literally worth its weight in diamonds.

Many salesmen, discouraged by their inability to take notes quickly, too often rely on memory. Results: embarrassing oversights, precious time wasted in checking back, even lost sales.

To the rescue: a "quickie" training course in practical shorthand that can be mastered in about half an hour. Based on the techniques used by reporters who, like salesmen, seldom know any of the standard shorthand systems, this "Salesman's Shorthand" can increase your writing speed by 40-50 per cent. Anyone who has ever suffered through the "agony of recall" can set his own price on its value.

There are just seven rules:

1. **Abbreviate.** Almost every word in the English language can be shortened. Vowels in particular may be omitted. For example, "Satisfied customers have made our reputation" may be abbreviated, "Stsfcd custs hv md r rep." With practice, you will find that it is easy to train your mind—and hand—to deal only with the skeletons of words.

2. **Leave out unsuccessful words.** It's seldom necessary to take down a word-for-word transcription of a conversation or lecture. Our daily speech is peppered with frills that, while flavorful, are meaningless or unimportant. Take the following excerpt from a speech:

"I, for one, agree that the salesman's right arm is advertising in all its varied forms: newspapers, magazines, radio, television, direct mail and circulars."

None of the meaning is lost in this version, which is only one-third as long:

"Slamn's rt rm is adv: paprs, mags, rad, TV, dir ml & circls."

3. **Take advantage of natural abbreviations.** Look at the keys on any typewriter and you will find a host of abbreviations and symbols that can help cut your writing time. The use of digits instead of

words to express numbers goes without saying. But there are other symbols that can save time, such as ½, ¼, # (number), %, \$, c, @.

Because of their pronunciation, certain letters and numbers may be substituted for common words: b (be), r (are, our), u (you), 2 (to, too), 4 (for).

And don't overlook the convenience of such old abbreviations as i.e. (that is), e.g. (for example), c. (around, about, approximately), ibid. (the same).

The sentence, "Product knowledge has a dollars and cents value for you, too," can be shortened, with these natural abbreviations, to "Prod knwlg hs a \$ & c va 4 u, 2."

4. **Abbreviate suffixes.** There are several common word endings in English, like -ive, -al and -ment. By adopting abbreviations for the most common ones, you can appreciably reduce writing time. The following are suggested: v (-ive, -ative), l (-al, -ical, -ogical), mt (-ment), bl (-able, -ible), — (ing). You can make up others to suit your own vocabulary. Thus, "Creative selling is not always logical selling" may be written, "Crtv sl— nt alwys logl sl—."

5. **Adopt a system of letters for common words.** According to the Handwriting Foundation, less than 100 words make up 50 per cent of the average speaking vocabulary. If you can devise a system of letters for the most common nouns, pronouns, conjunctions and prepositions, you have half your problem licked. Many reporters use the following: o (on), f (from), w/ (with), w/o (without), xc. (except), nst (instead), bc (because), h (he), w (we).

100 WORDS MOST USED

Based on their frequency of use in letters, the following represent—in descending order—the 100 most common words in the business vocabulary. Devise symbols for them and you've licked half your problem.

I, the, and, to, a, you, of, in, we, for, it, that, is, your, have, will, be, are, not, as, order, at this, with, but, on, if, all, so, me, was, very, my, had, our, from, am, one, time, he, received, get, please, do, been, letter, can, would, she, when, about, they, any, which, some, has, attention, matter, or, there, send, kindly, us, good, account, know, just, make, by, up, day, much, copy, made, same, out, her, also, yours, now, well, an, here, find, sent, them, glad, shipment, return, see, information, price, check, give, amount, advise, go, receipt, what, enclosed.

Example: "He failed because he thought of himself instead of his customer. Without empathy, we salesmen are doomed." In "Salesman's Shorthand": "H fald bc h tht of hmsf nst of hs cust. W/o mpthy, w slsmn r dmd."

6. **Borrow from the phonetic alphabet.** Students of language have devised a series of symbols to represent the sounds we make when we talk. Two of those symbols can be particularly helpful to the salesman who is pressed for time.

The first is the S. In phonetics, this symbolizes the "sh" sound. For purpose of note taking, however, it stands for the "shun" sound as well.

The second is the d, pronounced the. Alone, d may mean the, this or that, depending on its context.

Example: "There is a definite relationship between the number of calls and the number of sales made" becomes, "dr is a def rl SsSp btw d # of cls & d # of sls md."

7. **Use mathematical symbols.** Quite aside from numbers, mathematics is rich in easily understood symbols. Not only can + and = mean plus and minus, but in certain contexts they may stand for pro and con, benefit and drawback, yes and no, more and less, positive and negative, including and excluding.

Similarly, = may signify the same as, means, stands for, while + can mean different from or does not mean.

Thus, "Write me a letter explaining how your product is different from Acme's. Meanwhile, I'll discuss the pros and cons with my partner" becomes, "Rt me a ltr xpln— hw ur prod # Acme's. Mnwhl, I'll disc d + s & -s w/my prtnr."

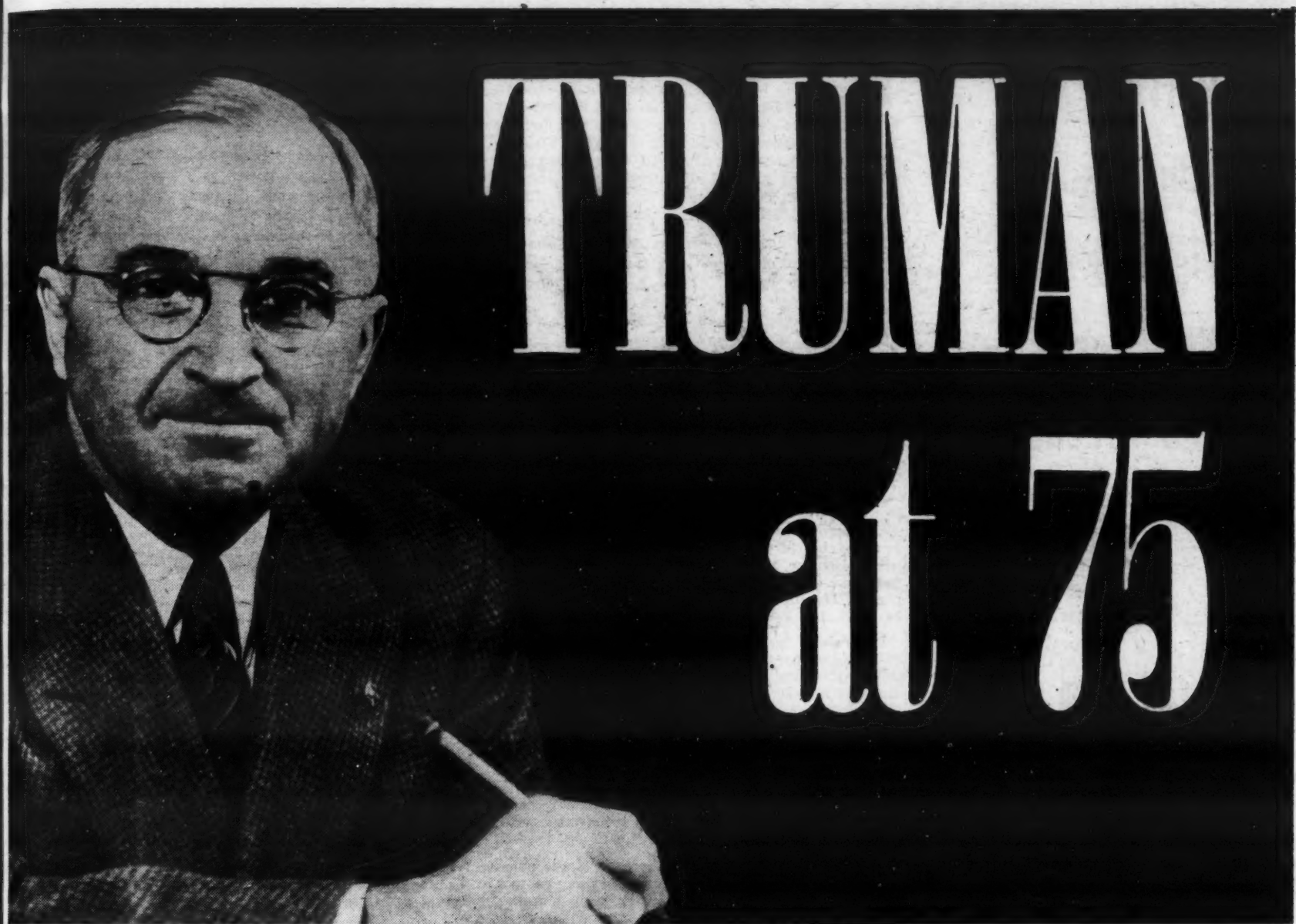
The simple multiplication sign, x, can serve for the word times, or as a suffix added to the number 1 or 2 to change them into once or twice. "It is not enough to see a customer once or twice; see him many times" becomes, "Nt enuf 2 c a cust lx or 2x; c hm mny x."

Another sign, the arrow, may be used for such expressions as leads into, yields, results in. If you wanted to jot down, for example, the sentence, "Such a presentation might naturally lead into a discussion of competitive prices," you could write it, "Sch a pres mt ntrly —l a disc of comptv pres."

Just seven rules. But they can mean the end of chaos and the beginning of a more orderly—and successful—business life. Try them.

B4 u no it, ul bc rit— ur own tkt—in ½ d trml

rwdsu RECORD



Great Events Fill Memory of a Great President

When the nation paid tribute to Harry S. Truman on his 75th birthday on May 8, the thoughts of many Americans turned to the eight dramatic years when he led not only the United States but the entire free world. The nation's debt to Harry Truman, the debt of free men everywhere, is vast. But he wears his honors, like his years, with no trace of pomp. Pride he rightly owns, but not vanity. Nobody expects Mr. Truman at 75 to take to the rocking chair and enjoy a tame serenity among his memories. But what memories!

- Of the Missouri boy, turned down by both West Point and Annapolis because of short eyesight, who fought in World War I as captain of artillery and wound up as Commander in Chief.

- Of the county official who hoped to be a Congressman, and was drafted to run for Senator instead.

- Of the Senator, hotly challenged for renomination in 1940, who (in his own words) "went to bed defeated" on primary election night and was awakened in the middle of his sleep to be told he had won.

The memories shift to a larger arena. In 1944 Senator Truman was thunderstruck on being informed at Chicago that FDR wanted him as running mate. He protested to National Chairman Hannegan "that I wanted to stay in the Senate, and that I would not take the nomination." Hannegan told Mr. Roosevelt by telephone, in Truman's presence, that "he had never been in contact with as mulish and contrary a man." FDR said a few words about "letting the Party and the country down in the midst of a war," and Mr. Truman yielded.

There came April 12, 1945, and an urgent summons to the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt, as Mr. Truman described it, "stepped forward and placed her arm gently about my shoulder. 'Harry,' she said quietly, 'the President is dead.' For a moment I could not bring myself to speak. 'Is there anything I can do for you?' I asked at last. I shall never forget her deeply understanding reply. 'Is there anything we can do for you?' she asked. 'For you are the one in trouble now.'"

Vast events unrolled at a breath-taking pace. In a single four-month period Germany surrendered, the United Nations Charter was signed at San Francisco with Mr. Truman in attendance, he met with Churchill and Stalin at Potsdam, A-bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered, and the President submitted in a message to Congress the 21 points of the doctrine that came to be known as the Fair Deal.

The decision to use the A-bomb was, Mr. Truman wrote later, "up to me. Let there be no mistake about it." The decision was supported by his top military, scientific and government advisers, and by Winston Churchill. "I did not like the weapon," Mr. Truman said. "But I had no qualms if in the long run millions of lives could be saved."

The years of uneasy peace that followed were studded with Presidential achievements. In his first term Mr. Truman took bold measures that kept the Communists from engulfing all Europe—the Truman Doctrine, which rescued Greece and Turkey; the Marshall Plan, which lifted free Europe from postwar despair to prosperity; the great Berlin airlift, a cosmic thumbing of the nose at Russian treachery. He brought about unification of the armed forces; improvement of Social Security; advances in civil rights; progress in slum clearance and housing.

The Republican-dominated Congress of 1947-48—the notorious 80th Congress—gave his progressive programs little more than the back of its hand, for which the GOP was to get a well-earned comeuppance at the polls. The 80th passed the Taft-Hartley Act over a veto in which Mr. Truman called it "bar for labor, bad for management and bad for the country." It passed, also over a veto, a tax-

relief bill stacked in favor of the well-to-do. It rejected his plans for giving the farm economy more stability. It refused to let him control runaway prices.

Then came 1948—a red-letter year in any Democrat's memory book, and for Harry Truman a bona fide beaut. Almost everybody—press pundits, polltakers, politicians—saw an easy victory for Dewey. But Harry Truman had other ideas.

In earlier days he hadn't considered himself much of a speaker. But as President his effectiveness on the rostrum improved—especially when he spoke without formal text. His 2 a.m. acceptance speech at the Philadelphia convention in '48 was full of fight, and in a hard personal campaign he "gave 'em hell" before whistle-stop crowds and larger rallies over an itinerary that exceeded 30,000 miles. After 356 speeches in 35 days, tearing into the iniquities of the 80th Congress and exhorting labor and farmers to repudiate it at the polls, he went home to Independence. The prophets still said Dewey.

In the late afternoon of Election Day he sneaked off to a resort hotel in Excelsior Springs, Mo., had a Turkish bath, a ham sandwich and a glass of milk, listened by radio to the early Eastern returns, which showed him a few thousand votes ahead, and went to bed!

He woke up at midnight and heard H. V. Kaltenborn report Truman leading by about 1,200,000 but still about to lose the election. At 4 a.m., he recalled later, Kaltenborn had Truman 2 million ahead but still was betting on Dewey. It was 10:30 in the morning before the President got Dewey's wire of congratulation.

Memory, searching through the years, becomes a kaleidoscope . . .

"I only had one sweetheart from the time I was 6. I saw her in Sunday School at the Presbyterian Church in Independence . . . and afterwards in the fifth grade at the Ott School in Independence, where her Aunt Nannie was our teacher and she sat behind me. She sat behind me in the sixth, seventh and high-school grades, and I thought she was the most beautiful and the sweetest person on earth—and I am still of that opinion . . . I am old-fashioned, I guess." . . .

The oil-field enterprise he abandoned on going to war—which eventually panned out and could have made him a millionaire . . . Election as Grand Master of Missouri Masons . . .

His devotion to music and books—Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin; Plutarch's Lives and Shakespeare and the Bible. (He had a little grudge against Dickens for "diminishing the luster of one of the great Biblical names—Uriah" by creating "a character named Uriah Heep, a sniveling hypocrite.") . . .

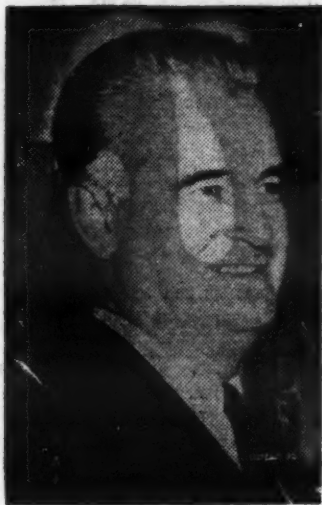
The Roosevelt funeral services at the White House, Robert E. Sherwood recalled: "When President Truman came into the East Room nobody stood up, and I'm sure this modest man did not even notice this discourtesy or, if he did, understood that people present could not yet associate him with his high office; all they could think of was that the President was dead. But everybody stood up when Mrs. Roosevelt came in." . . .

The journey to Wake Island to talk with General Douglas MacArthur. . . . and, later on, the recall of MacArthur because of an inability to take orders from the Commander in Chief . . . But this could go on ad infinitum.

Harry Truman did not seek a third term, although the two-term amendment exempted him. He went into retirement, if you want to call it that. Wrote two fat volumes of memoirs, kept up a heavy schedule of correspondence and newspaper articles and public appearances (but declined one invitation because "I will not sit at the same table with Nixon"), campaigned lustily for Adlai Stevenson, and became a grandfather—among many other things.

At 75—or 85, or 100—Harry Truman will be a hard man to keep in a rocking chair.

Harry Van Arsdale, Fighting New York Labor Leader



THESE days, when unions in New York City need help with city officials or cooperation from other unions—or, in fact, almost any kind of top-level assistance—there's one person they turn to automatically. He is Harry Van Arsdale, business manager of the 30,000 member Electrical Workers Local 3 and president of the recently-merged New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

The RWDSU's Local 1199, now engaged in the tremendous task of organizing some 35,000 workers in the city's voluntary hospitals, has called upon Van Arsdale constantly. He has participated, together with '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, in many talks with Mayor Wagner in an effort to head off a strike. Van Arsdale has been a featured speaker at several organizing meetings, where he brought the prestige of his position and his own forceful personality into play to convince the workers that organizing was their best hope to free themselves from sweatshop wages and working conditions.

This was not the first instance in which Van Arsdale was involved on behalf of RWDSU members. A most notable earlier example occurred in 1956, when, as a member of a three-man citizens' committee appointed by the Mayor, he worked tirelessly to settle the strike of 8,000 R. H. Macy department store employees. The final negotiating session lasted more than 36 hours, but Van Arsdale took it in his stride.

One reason, perhaps, is that he normally puts in a 16-hour day, six-day week, protecting the interests not only of his Local 3 members, but of other New York unionists as well. As president of the Central Labor Council, Van Arsdale heads the largest such body in the country, with some one million members. He has some detailed plans to weld this vast army of union members into an effective unit.

"The trade union movement has real responsibilities and real opportunities in this city," he said recently. "The merger gives us the opportunity to act with a loud, clear, liberal and reasonable voice."

Van Arsdale is a man who is as close to the union membership today as he was in 1938 when he took over the top job in Local 3. At 51, greying but tireless,

he is as much at home at job sites with members as he is at a formal dinner with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. And odds are that he will excuse himself in both instances to make a telephone call on union business.

In his 20 years as head of Local 3 Van Arsdale has built a spotless reputation as a working exponent of free, democratic trade unionism. And beyond this he has blazed new paths in making the union movement effective for its members and a service for the industry and the community.

Gangsters who had infiltrated the New York local were ousted many years ago and Van Arsdale is putting to work some of his experiences in helping several other New York unions go through the same cleansing processes. He is pushing the drive against racket locals, for example, which have abetted the exploitation of Puerto Rican workers.

Van Arsdale's pioneer endeavors with Local 3 have been in the fields of health, pensions, cooperative housing, education. In most instances management is footing the bill along with the union. Scholarships, for example, are donated by every contractor who grosses over \$1 million annually.

Local 3 received nationwide publicity in 1957 when it opened a school on a 314-acre estate that was once a millionaire's summer playground. Each week some 30 union members go to Bayberryland to learn to think about union problems, national problems, world problems. Members are paid \$140 for the week to make up for pay lost on the job.

With all his expanding to new horizons, Van Arsdale also wants to hew as close as possible to cherished trade union traditions. For example, in one of his first acts as head of the newly-merged New York AFL-CIO he urged that the Labor Day parade be revived in the city where it was first held in 1882. In this he was fully supported by the delegates.

"According to present plans he hopes to have some 90,000 New York unionists participate in the parade—in the best spirit of Peter McGuire, the New York Carpenters' leader who was the father of Labor Day."

And in many ways Van Arsdale is kind of a space-age McGuire, blending much of the best of Peter McGuire's era with his own.

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS Consumer Expert for The Record

Over five million World War II and Korean vets who have held on to their GI insurance policies now can get improved total-disability insurance. As the result of recent changes in the law, ex-vets who have National Service Life Insurance can apply for a total-disability rider that pays \$10 a month per \$1,000 of insurance in force.

For example, a 40-year-old vet who has a \$10,000 GI term-insurance policy can buy this extra protection of \$1.60 a month. He would get \$100 a month if he became totally disabled for six or more months. This is in addition to the standard premium-waiver provision in all service insurance policies. To get the disability rider, you do have to show that you presently are in good health.

Veterans who already have the old disability rider paying \$5 a month per \$1,000 of insurance, can apply for the new rider. *It does have to be applied for. It won't go into effect automatically.*

For working people, one of the most beneficial features of GI disability insurance is that there is no additional premium for hazardous occupations. Private companies often charge a higher rate for disability insurance for people in hazardous jobs. Nor is there any discrimination against Negroes, who often find it hard to get disability insurance from commercial companies. But the GI disability rider is a bargain for anyone in comparison to commercial-company charges for similar total-disability insurance.

You don't have to be permanently disabled to collect on the disability rider for World War II and Korean vets. But you do have to be totally disabled. The rider pays off on a temporary total disability after six consecutive months of such disability, the American Legion's National Rehabilitation Commission points out. For example, a man may break a leg and be totally disabled to the point where he can't do substantial gainful work. He would be entitled to disability

payments after six months even though the fracture is expected to heal and the disability is not considered permanent.

Unlike World War II and Korean insurance policies (NSLI), all World War I life-insurance policies (USGLI) automatically provide for paying the insured veteran if he becomes totally and permanently disabled. Note that in this case the insured person must be both permanently and totally disabled to collect.

Holders of World War I policies may also buy additional disability insurance paying \$5.75 a month per \$1,000 of insurance in force. Thus it is possible for a World War I vet to have a total of \$11.50 a month disability insurance for each \$1,000 of Government insurance he carries—half "built-in" and half extra-premium. To qualify for the additional disability protection, a World War I vet must be under 65 and must show he is in good health.

Besides the expanded disability insurance, vets' families also should know about two additional provisions which went into effect this year:

Death Benefit: The amount the Government will pay for a funeral and burial expenses of a veteran has been raised to \$250 from the previous \$150. This is payable to whomever pays the burial expenses. But it must be applied for (to the V.A.) It won't arrive automatically. Eligible are all wartime veterans, or peacetime vets discharged or retired for disability, or getting compensation at time of death.

Korean Insurance: Veterans of Korea-time service may now exchange their non-participating service life insurance for a new type of five-year term insurance. According to John J. Corcoran, director of the National Rehabilitation Commission, the approximately 685,000 Korean veterans who carry the non-participating insurance, now have three choices: they may (1) continue the present insurance at the existing premium rate; (2) exchange it for limited convertible term-insurance with a reduced premium or, (3) convert it to any of six permanent plans.

Improved Disability Insurance Available For Vets

the truth

about Michigan



Facts Refute Myths of 'Bankruptcy' and 'Labor Domination'

Of all the unfounded myths being kicked around these days, one of the worst is that the State of Michigan is on the verge of bankruptcy—the victim of wild spending, the 'welfare' state and labor domination.

Throughout the nation Michigan is held up as the "horrible example." "If you increase the state minimum wage you'll get in the same mess as Michigan," is a Republican charge heard in Ohio.

"You see what the welfare state did to Michigan," a management voice says in California.

"If you want a clear example of what happens when unions dominate a state government look at Michigan," is the anti-union echo from Indiana.

Many trade unionists and liberals are forced on the defensive when answering these charges. It's about time that the true story of Michigan be told—for the state, Gov. G. Mennen Williams and the labor movement have nothing for which to apologize.

In fact, some of the most conservative forces in the state are now working hard to counteract this myth. The Detroit Times and The Detroit News, for example, both pillars of conservatism and never considered particular friends of either Gov. Williams or the organized labor movement are running long, factual articles exposing the myth. The Wall Street Journal has also countered the charges.

One of the choice charges of the anti-union forces is that Michigan is in difficulty because organized labor dominates the state government.

The fact is that organized labor has supported Gov. Williams, who is now serving his record-breaking sixth term. The legislature for these 12 years has been in the hands of conservative Republicans. For the first time this year Republicans and Democrats have an even split in the House, but the GOP still controls it due to the illness of one Democrat when the house was organized. Gerrymandering has made the State Senate a permanent Republican body.

So, for twelve years the State legislature has refused to enact taxes adequate to meet the appropriations and other commitments voted by these same Republican-dominated bodies.

Problems Date Back to 1946

Some of this difficulty dates back to 1946 when school, city and township leaders banded together and succeeded in passing, by popular referendum, a law that five-sixths of the state sales tax revenue be returned to the schools, cities and townships.

Gov. Williams does not condemn the action of the people in salvaging their schools and city governments and protecting themselves from unbearable property tax burdens. The money diverted from the State treasury to local units of government was generally well spent for necessary public needs. But it took some \$247 million from general treasury funds in 1957-'58.

The legislature has steadfastly refused to levy new state taxes adequate to replace the loss. This is the basic cause of Michigan's recurrent financial losses. The legislature has control of Michigan's purse strings. Borrowing power is limited and there is a relatively low debt ceiling. The current deficit is \$110 million.

Add to this the fact that there are some 335,000 unemployed in the state. Some of the joblessness is the result of a recession carry-over and some is the result of automation. Also, auto production generally will not hit pre-recession levels. All of this cuts down state revenues by some \$43 million. Following Korea, there was a shift of defense work from surface vehicles to airplanes and guided missiles. In five years Michigan firms lost a vast number of contracts, costing some 150,000 workers their jobs. The loss of contracts had nothing whatever to do with Michigan labor.

It is important to know that taxes are not out of line in Michigan. The state currently taxes each citizen, on the average, \$181.13. Eleven other states have a higher tax rate including California at \$237.87, New

York at \$229.31 and Wisconsin \$184.47. When taxes are related to income Michigan is thirty-first down the list. Many consider this a truer picture of tax loads.

One thing that has incensed the conservative members of the Michigan legislature is that the governor is urging taxes according to ability to pay. The present tax structure provides that those in the lower income group pay a larger percentage of their income in taxes than do the higher income groups. The lower income groups pay 20 cents out of each income dollar. The higher income groups pay only 6 cents. The Governor is also urging a slightly higher corporation tax.

In all this the legislature has sat tight. Since this is not a pro-labor legislature it is absurd to blame organized labor for their actions or inaction. It should seem quite apparent that the legislature which holds the purse strings is also responsible for expenditures and—if there is any—"wild spending."

Actually, in the ten years of Gov. Williams' administration he has recommended total expenditures of \$5.83 billion and the Republican legislature appropriated \$5.77 billion, a cut of about one percent. Not only has there been no excessive spending in Michigan, but 99 percent of the expenditures recommended by the Democratic Governor were approved by the Republican legislature.

It is largely the failure of the legislature to provide badly needed new revenues that is responsible for the present situation.

Great Population Growth Raises Costs

As previously noted, the chief factor in raising state government costs has been the tremendous population growth. From 1950 to 1957 Michigan gained almost 21 percent—exceeded only by California and Florida.

You've heard the charge, too, that there is now an "unhealthy business climate" in Michigan due to trade union domination. The Detroit Times points out that this became widespread about a year and a half ago and relates this story:

"An air rifle firm in Plymouth notified its 700 employees it was moving to Arkansas. Williams hadn't done anything to the owner . . . except fail to reappoint him to the state aeronautics commission. Hoffa and Reuther hadn't done anything to the company. The employees were non-union.

"But they were making \$2.24 an hour . . . counting fringe benefits. And if the wages were reduced there was danger that they MIGHT join a union. Down in the Arkansas hills, the owners felt, they could find people willing to work for \$1 an hour or less, who would be able to meet the company standards. So they moved—and all over the United States the case is being cited by editorial writers and other spokesmen as Exhibit No. 1 in the case against Michigan's 'business climate'!"

Last month Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.), came into Michigan to repeat some of the charges he had been hearing. This was too much for W. K. Kelsey, a columnist for the Detroit News, who wrote: "Mr. Goldwater is quoted as saying that Walter Reuther is the hidden hand behind the policies of the State of Michigan which brought this great industrial State to its knees, on the verge of bankruptcy, and that 'the stranglehold of the labor politicians on the State of Michigan is a well-known fact to businessmen across the country.'"

"Everybody familiar with the history of Michigan during the past decade knows that the 'hidden hand of Mr. Reuther' and the 'stranglehold of the labor politicians' have not controlled the Republican legislature, which, with the connivance of stupid voters, has brought Michigan to its present condition of silly impotence.

"Senator Goldwater doesn't know what he is talking about. He is merely the parrot of the critics of Governor Williams and haters of Mr. Reuther."

This would seem to sum up the Michigan story.

Ghosts, Go Home!

By JANE GOODSELL

I don't really mind the fact that our house is haunted. What I resent is that we have such an unglamorous bunch of ghosts. Our ghosts have no imagination, no sense of drama, no vision. They lack class.

Now, if we had attracted a better type of ghosts, I'd be honored by their presence. High class ghosts are an addition to any household. They do things on a grand scale. They clank chains and wall in the night and flit eerily through corridors. I'd be proud to be associated with ghosts like that. What's more, we could charge admission for letting people visit our haunted house.

But our ghosts act like a bunch of clowns. Only a ghost with a subnormal IQ would spend its nights smearing chocolate into the rugs when it could be doing something sensational like rattling chains. But that's the kind of ghosts we have. It's hard to believe. It was hard for me to believe. I used to blame the children.

"Who got chocolate all over the rug?" I ask. The children, with obvious sincerity, reply that they haven't the faintest idea.

"Well then, who did?" I ask sternly, and the children shrug helplessly and say "I didn't" and "Not me."

It took me a while to learn the truth. But of course it was those ridiculous ghosts of ours.

Take the time Katie broke my Dresden plate.

"Mommy, your blue plate broke," she said, and I screamed at her that plates don't break themselves, and that I'd told her a



hundred times not to handle that plate. She sobbed that she had just sort of touched it, and it jumped right into the air and crashed to the floor. "It did it itself," she insisted.

I didn't believe her until the same thing happened to me. I borrowed my husband's nail clippers to cut a little thread off my sweater. I was being terribly careful because he gets mad when people use his things, and the nail clippers simply flew apart in my hands. It certainly wasn't my fault. A little wisp of thread like that couldn't break a pair of scissors. It was supernatural.

If you don't believe we have ghosts, how can you account for that great big grease spot on the jacket of my navy blue suit? It wasn't there when I put the suit away in the closet. But when I put it on to wear downtown, there it was—as big as a silver dollar. Those ghosts again. There's no other explanation.

Why can't our ghosts act like decent, self-respecting wraiths and scare us to death? I'll tell you why. It's because they're too busy messing around with small details to do anything really big and dramatic. Instead of popping out at us from dark closets, they are scurrying around, transferring the car keys from my purse—



where I know I left them—to some dumb place like top of the refrigerator or under the sofa pillows.

Instead of clanking in the night, they do things like breaking the points of our pencils, draining our pens of ink, knotting our shoelaces and stuffing things down our toilets.

With all the possibilities open to ghosts, what do you think ours did last night? They pushed down the little button on our alarm clock—which I'd carefully set the night before—so our alarm didn't go off this morning.

Our ghosts are a poorly-trained, inferior, dull, unimaginative bunch, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves.



—Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach



timely
tips
for
tired
tootsies

By MAIA RODMAN

An early 17th Century poet wrote:

*"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they feared the light..."*

And no wonder! They probably were a dreadful sight.

We give so much attention to our faces and so little to the instruments that propels us along the rough road of life. Stop and think what those poor feet of ours must endure: spike heels distort them, pointed toes make prisoners of them, sandals and sloppy shoes give them a momentary reprieve for which they soon dearly pay. Taking the load off our feet need not mean sitting down; it could mean giving thought and attention to those neglected and maltreated limbs of ours.

Summer will be more fun for you if your feet don't hurt and you are not ashamed of the way they look in sandals or on the beach. Poorly treated feet will sooner or later revolt and seek revenge.

Here are some hints:

- Be sure your shoes fit your feet and the occasion. If your feet tend to swell in hot weather, be sure to check your shoe size at the end of a work day.
- While traveling, wear your most comfortable pair. To help circulation, put feet up whenever possible.
- Alcohol or cologne rubs, an epsom salts bath and foot powder are boons for burning feet. Another help: changing stockings at mid-day.
- Give yourself a luxurious pedicure once every two weeks: You need nail brush, pumice, emery board, orange stick, cotton, nail clippers, polish and remover, cuticle remover, oil and cream.

Soak feet in soapy water at least ten minutes. Scrub well, concentrating on cuticles and any rough spots. Rinse and dry. Push back cuticle with cotton-tipped orange stick dipped in cuticle remover and clean under nails to remove dry skin which may cause pressure on nails and toes. With soapy pumice stone, gently smooth down calouses or rough spots.

Clip nails straight across—you're courting an ingrown toenail if you cut down at corners—and smooth rough edges with emery board. Rinse feet again and dry thoroughly.

For neat polish job, separate toes with small cotton rolls (non-sterilized cotton comes in large rolls, has thousands of uses and costs a fraction of the price of hygienic cotton). Use three coats of polish for a smooth, brilliant finish. Be sure polish is completely dry before you put on next coat. Nails look longer and prettier if polish is lightly stroked on from base to tip. Muted colors or pale pinks are most becoming, don't show chipping as quickly as brighter shades. Iridescent polishes give an attractive twinkle-toe effect. When polish is completely dry, oil cuticle to keep it soft and pliant. Then give your feet this wonderfully relaxing treat:

Massage from toes right up to knees, using both hands to smooth on body cream or lotion. Finish by propping feet up for ten minutes.

If it has been a few years since men sat and laid gifts at your feet, it's just possible that they haven't done it recently because your feet are no longer as pretty as they used to be. So take care of your feet before you kick up your heels.

rwdsu RECORD

lighter side of the record

Headed for Lockup?

The judge's expression was not unkind as he leaned over the bench and addressed the mousy little man before him.

"So you're a locksmith?" his honor mused. "And pray tell, what was the locksmith doing in a gambling dive when he was arrested?"

The prisoner, taking courage, grinned back. "He was making a bolt for the door."

'Giveaway'

"I still don't get it," a little boy said to his father as they both dressed for the wedding of his older sister. "Don't get what?" asked the father.

"Why you have to give her away. You ought to be able to get a little something for her."

Fully Identified

A pretty young lady presented a check at a bank for cashing. The teller examined it, then asked, "Can you identify yourself?"

Looking puzzled, the girl dipped into her handbag and pulled out a small mirror.

She glanced in it for a moment, and then smiled. "Yes, it's me all right."

Legal Brief

The nervous relatives were all gathered in the lawyer's office eagerly waiting for him to read Uncle Jasper's will.

The lawyer read:

"Being of sound mind, I spent all my money."

Voluminous Void

The practically nothing
My wife has to wear
Fills all of three closets
Plus one that we share.

Cutting Edge

Barber: "You say you've been in here before? I don't seem to remember your face."

Customer: "I don't doubt it—it's healed up now."

The Heavens Can Wait

Before we go rocketing off to solve the riddles of outer space let's clear up some of the abiding mysteries on earth. For example:

Why do women customers at the busy cashiers' windows of subway stations always pick up their change one coin at a time?

Why doesn't the Government man who produces those clear, concise Join-the-Navy posters also compose the income tax forms?

Why do children invariably press the toothpaste tube in the middle instead of at the bottom?

Why don't any of the horses in the TV western gun battles ever get shot?

Next Question

Ware had got a job at last. After months of unemployment he was hired by an antique dealer. The very first morning the boss came in and saw him standing idle in the shop.

"Go up to the storeroom," he ordered, "and get me a Greek urn for Mr. Blank, and be quick about it."

Ware rushed upstairs and called to one of the packers, "Hi, pal, what's a Greek urn?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "Depends on the job he's got."

Bachelorette

When one of Martha's little friends came to see her, she found Martha playing with her new housekeeping set.

"Are you washing dishes?" asked the friend.

"Yes," replied Martha, "and I'm drying them, too, 'cause I'm not married yet."

Our Turn

Disneyland is the greatest people trap in the world built by a mouse.

Bright Side

"You seem to think I'm nothing but a miserable idiot," shouted an enraged husband.

"Oh, no, dear," soothed his wife, "you're cheerful enough."

I'll Wait

"No, I will allow no man to kiss me until I am engaged."

"As you please. Just let me know when you are engaged."

Rationalization

The rich man, when he's feeling bored, High-strung, or nervous, can afford Psychologist and analyzer.

Me? I just take a tranquilizer.

He sips, at an exclusive dance,

His House of Stuart's, Twelve Year Grant's.

I get, I'll wager—any takers?—

The same effect from boiler-makers.

The rich man finds no prophylaxis

For heart disease or income taxes.

His plague us both, but this I'll say:

My ulcers came a cheaper way.

Drunk Story

A gent in his cups who had been wandering around New York's Times Square finally went down into the subway at 42nd Street. A half hour later he emerged at 44th Street and met a friend who had been looking for him.

"Where've you been all the time?" the friend asked.

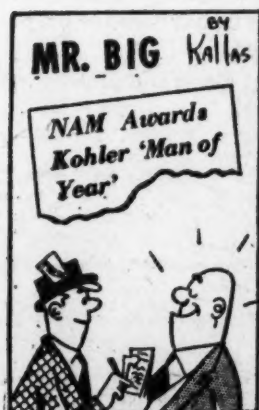
"Down in some guy's cellar," the drunk said. "And, boy, has he got a set of trains."



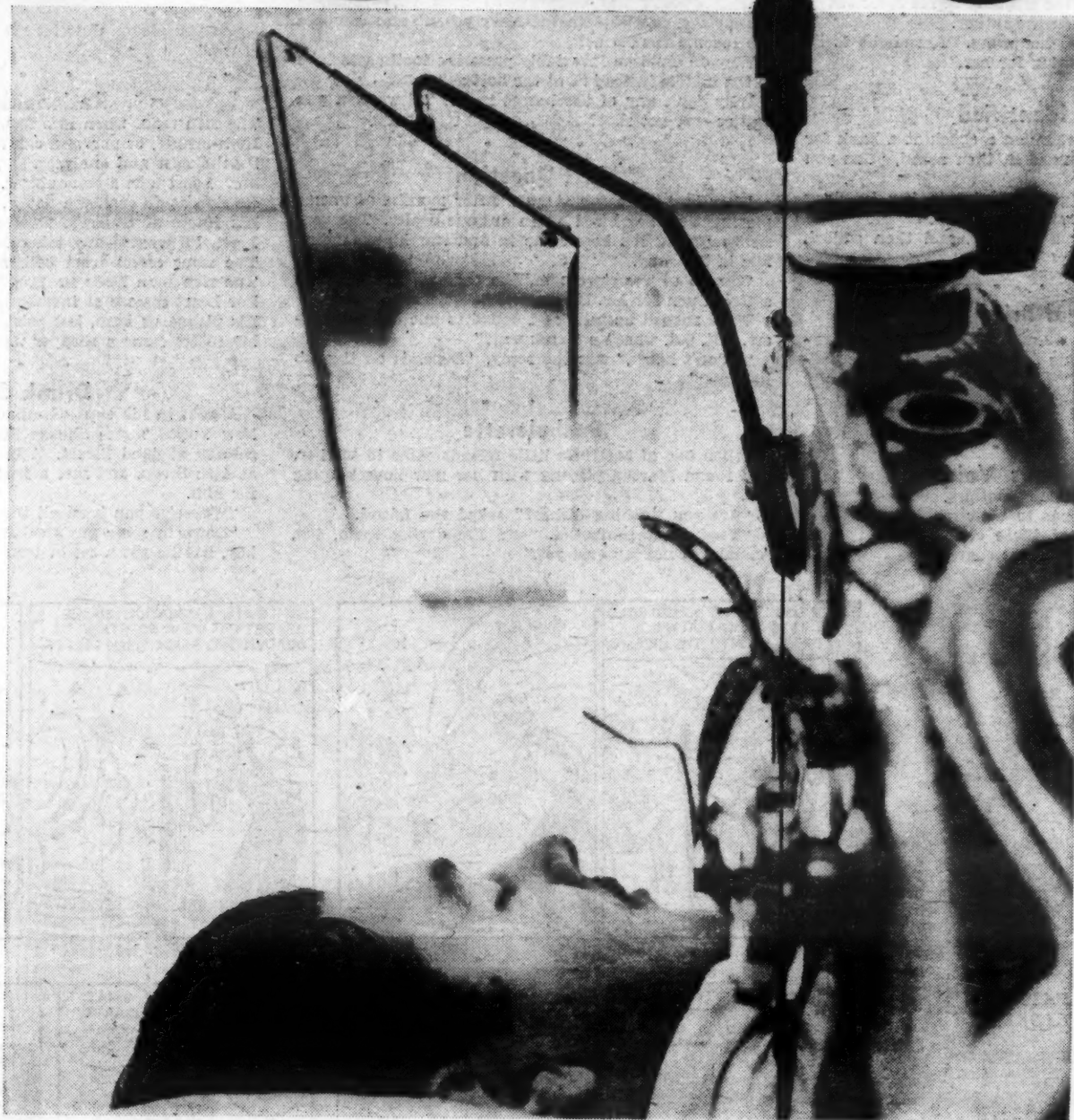
"NO... IT'S NOT A TATTOO
... IT'S THE UNION LABEL!"



THREE IN ONE: If you let yours eyes drop you get full-face, profile and rear views of Roxanne Arlen, who graces United Artists 'The Big Caper.'



POLIO



GROWN-UPS NEED SALK SHOTS TOO:

The man in the iron lung above waited too long to get his polio shots. About 75 million Americans are chancing the same fate because they've failed to get even a single shot of the Salk vaccine. The result: polio cases are rising in number, and these cases include people over the age of 40, as well as those who are younger. Public health authorities are now urging that everybody, *no matter what their age*, get protection against polio. Unions everywhere are backing this drive.

The time to start your series of three shots is *now*, for the polio season is almost here. Remember, the polio virus pulls no punches. It doesn't exempt the breadwinning father who had been planning all along to get his shots but never got around to it, or the housewife who has been too busy to be inoculated or the children whose parents have neglected to get them vaccinated.

See your family doctor or call your local health department right away, and protect yourself and your family. Help stamp out the dreaded crippler, poliomyelitis, everywhere.